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TRUSCOTT VAPOR LAUNCHES.
THE NESBITT ELECTRIC CO
33 Fort St., Victoria, B.C.
Sole Agents for British Columbia.

The Daily Colonist.

\$6 per ton
Household Coal
Hall & Walker
100 Government Street, Phone 83

VOL. LXXXIX. NO. VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1902. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

The Prince of Xmas Gifts



For Ladies
Our special movement in a gold filled case, guaranteed 20 years, only \$14.00.

For Gents
Our special movement in a gold filled case, guaranteed 20 years, only \$16.00.

For Boys
Watches as low as \$1.50. Xmas is one of the best times to buy a watch. Select yours early, only a few days left. Store remains open till 10:30 p. m. tonight.

Challoner & Mitchell
47-49 Government street

DIRECT FROM FRANCE

MARION XXX. BRANDY
PH. RICHARD VO. BRANDY
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HUDSON'S BAY CO., AGENTS FOR B. C.

Just Arrived—A Fresh Carload

A. B. C.

Pints and Quarts

TURNER, BEETON & CO., LTD., SOLE AGENTS.

WALLPAPERS

Several small lots at Half Price to Clear. Others at 20 per cent. Discount.

J. W. MELLOR & CO., Limited, 78 Fort St.
Phone 406.

Shelled Valencia Almonds, 40c lb.
Shelled Jordan Almonds, 75c lb.
Shelled Walnuts, 60c lb.
Ground Almonds, 50c tin.

GORGONZOLA, ROQUEFORT AND ENGLISH STILTON CHEESE, 75c. lb.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO., Cash Grocers.

Hillcrest Poultry Yards, Cadboro Bay, December 7, 1902.
Mr. B. M. Noddy, Victoria, B. C.
Sir, The Prairie State Incubators purchased from you last season have given the greatest of satisfaction. The first hatch we had 85 per cent out of eggs over four weeks old, and they were the largest and strongest chicks we ever saw from any machine.
The Prairie State is a very strong and well made machine to operate. The regulator is perfectly self-acting. With us the machines never varied more than one degree. We used no moisture. We are yours respectfully, Quick Bros.

QUAMICHAN HOTEL

DUNCANS.

Reconstructed, rebuilt and newly furnished throughout. Heated by hot air. Electric bells, bath and all modern improvements. Sample rooms for commercial men. Good hunting and fishing.

FRED. H. NELSON, Proprietor.

Mainland Cigars

Sell on their merits.
Insist on having them.
Retail by E. A. Morris.

C. G. FORSBERG, Vancouver,
Sole Agent for Vancouver Island

APPLES

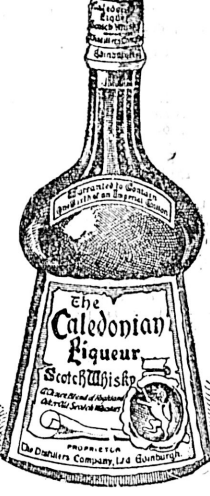
\$1.00 PER BOX.
Bellflowers and several other varieties.

SYLVESTER PEEB CO.,
City Market.

"Caledonian" Liqueur. A Tame Capture

A DELICIOUS AND FINELY BLENDED WHISKY

of Excellent Flavor.
EXTRA FULL BODY and THOROUGHLY MATURED in Sherry Wood.
This Whisky can only be obtained in the THISTLE-SHAPED BOTTLES, (patented by the Distillers Company Limited). The Bottling and Blending being done at their Stores UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION OF HIS MAJESTY'S EXCISE.



R. P. RITHET & Co., Ltd.,
VICTORIA, - Pacific Coast Agents

Royal Insurance Company.

London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents for British Columbia.

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO. LIMITED.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE FOLLOWING LINES:

IRON AND STEEL	IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS
BUILDERS' HARDWARE	MECHANICS' TOOLS
LOGGERS' AND MINING SUPPLIES	LAWN MOWERS, HOSE
	GARDEN TOOLS.

32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
TELEPHONE 59 P. O. DRAWER 613.

CHRISTMAS HAS COME AT HASTIE'S FAIR

SANTA CLAUS HIMSELF OPENS THE FAIR WITH A PEEL OF JOY BELLS



Old Santa Claus has piled us up with all the new and up-to-date

TOYS PRESENTS

Both useful and ornamental from all lands. He has brought something suitable and nice for every person in Victoria, both young and old. Call around early and see what you want before the crush begins. Everybody welcome at the Fair.

J. A. SAYWARD

ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B.C.; WHITE HORSE, YUKON; and NELSON, B.C.

Sashes and Doors and Wood Work

OF ALL KINDS

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.

Brilliant Show

SEE OUR WINDOW.

Carver Cases, \$2.50 to \$15.00.
Table and Dessert Knives, \$2.50 doz. to \$15.00 (Ivory).
Pairs of Razors in cases, \$3.00 up.
Three Pairs Scissor Cases, \$1.50 to \$3.00.
250 styles Pocket Knives 10c. each to \$7.00.
All kinds of scissors 25c. up, at

FOX'S, 78 Government St

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

5 acres and 4-roomed cottage, Wilkinson road.	\$1500
10 acres cleared on Wilkinson road.	1000
100 acres off the Burnside Road.	500
100 acres Osborne Bay, adjoining Croft.	2000
1 acre and 9 roomed house, Whittier avenue.	1600
2 21-100 acres, Dallas Road.	4000
7 36-100 acres, Victoria West.	4000
1 acre, Whittier avenue.	700
Houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city.	\$500 up.

THE STUART ROBERTSON CO. LTD.
Successors to
A. W. MORE & CO., LTD.
23 Broad Street.

Seizure of Venezuelan Fleet Devoid of Any Exciting Incidents.

The British and German Sailors Quietly Sent the Crews Ashore.

And Towed the Ships Away From Anchorage Without Any Fuss.

Berlin, Dec. 13.—The Foreign Office here tonight had not received a proposition to arbitrate through its claims. While it is said that Germany's claims are regarded as so clear and well grounded, that it is not easy to see what is left to arbitrate, still it is again reported that such a proposition would be taken into consideration if adequate reasons were presented. The statement that the United States had given Germany and Great Britain the consent to the landing of troops in Venezuela is incorrect, because such a landing has not been the subject of negotiations.

Guayaquil, Dec. 13.—The newspapers here report that the action taken by Germany and Great Britain against Venezuela, especially the reported sinking of the Venezuelan vessels. They say the Monroe doctrine is only used when convenient to the United States.

Caracas, Dec. 13.—The following details of the capture of the Venezuelan vessels at La Guayra on Tuesday by the Anglo-German forces have reached here. At 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon 13 boats manned by 240 British and German sailors and towed by two steam launches, without giving any notification of their intention to the Venezuelan authorities, entered the harbor of La Guayra and proceeded to the docks. The German contingent belonging to the cruisers Vineta and Falko, went to board the Margarita, formerly the torpedo boat Rayo, which was given to Venezuela by Ecuador, and revolver in hand, compelled the men who were occupying her to repair her to abandon the ship.

The German sailors smashed the torpedo tubes, the compass and the machinery and left the Margarita in dock in this disabled condition. The Germans afterwards boarded the Usson, a freight steamer belonging to a Frenchman, and chartered by the government for the transportation of troops, and ordered the few sailors on board to quit the vessel, which they did without making any resistance. The German sailors cut the anchor chain and towed her outside the harbor.

At the same time the sailors of the British cruiser Retribution boarded the General Crespo and the Tunono, and after emptying the magazines and scattering the powder and contents were scattered over the surrounding acres by the explosion of about 15 pounds of dynamite.

Mingled with the wreckage are the fragments of the body of James Sloan, who was inside the room at the time, and whose body was blown into little pieces.

A large excavation was found where the building had stood. The shock was felt for miles around, buildings in Natal, India, and other distant places were rocked with the concussion. People from Wellington hurried to the scene, but a coroner had been established and a tear approach was forbidden.

The vessel was viewed with a view to just such catastrophes, the buildings all being isolated. Consequently fearful as was the destruction on the spot, it did not extend to other parts of the works. The cause of the disaster is unknown, and probably will remain so. Manager Burnham has a theory, but declines to disclose it until the inquest.

The displaced much agitation when interviewed, and said to your correspondent: "The financial loss is mere nothing. What we care about is the loss of a life, the life of a man who was a trusted employee, one of the oldest we had. The accident certainly was not poor Sloan's fault. He was a most careful man. This is the first accident I took charge, and I feel it very much."

Deceased leaves a widow and adult son and daughter. The remains will be interred here with Masonic honors. The damage to the works will not exceed \$10,000. The Hamilton Powder company has the reputation for exercising the greatest possible care. This is the second accident in 14 years operation, when a wagon loaded with nitro-glycerine exploded blowing the driver, horse and vehicle into fragments too small for identification.

Blown to Pieces By Glycerine

Explosion Wrecks Part of Hamilton Powder Works at Departure Bay.

And James Sloan's Body Was Torn Into Small Fragments.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, B. C., Dec. 13.—A terrible accident occurred at the high explosive works at Departure Bay, of the Hamilton Powder company this morning. The washing room and contents were scattered into unrecognizable debris, and scattered over the surrounding acres by the explosion of about 15 pounds of dynamite.

Mingled with the wreckage are the fragments of the body of James Sloan, who was inside the room at the time, and whose body was blown into little pieces.

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MARSHALLS STRIKE.

Police Charge the Crowd and Several Men Hurt.

Marseilles, Dec. 12.—The first collision between strikers and the police occurred today, and as a result several men on both sides, including a commissioner of police, were injured. The clash was an outcome of an attempt of the strikers to destroy the track in front of a car loaded with coal, which was being taken to the port. The police charged the crowd and made fifteen arrests. The remainder of the strikers were dispersed. Troops now guard all approaches to the port and disperse all assemblies. A strong force of soldiers and police occupy the streets surrounding the port.

Nice, France, Dec. 13.—The boatmen and fishermen of the Riviera at Villefranche and Beaulieu, who are liable to naval service, have gone on strike in sympathy with the movement at Marseilles.

COAL FAMINE.

Plants in Connecticut Obligated to Close Down.

Reading, Pa., Dec. 13.—The Reading company is taxed to its utmost to keep the coal traffic moving. Up to tonight the company transported about 10,500 cars of coal for the past week, or nearly 225,000 tons. All the collieries are working to their full capacity. Never before in the history of the anthracite regions has there been such activity. Soft coal is becoming scarce, and the Reading company is having a hard time in getting a full supply.

Newhaven, Conn., Dec. 13.—The plant of the Newhaven Iron & Steel company has been closed owing to a lack of fuel. Frankfort, Mich., Dec. 13.—Two car ferries of the Ann Arbor railway are tied up at their docks here because of the insufficient coal supply. There is not ten tons of soft coal in storage here where about 150 cars are usually kept.

Rockville, Conn., Dec. 13.—The American Mills company, manufacturers of woolen goods, today closed down its plant for an indefinite period on account of lack of fuel. Over 400 hands will be thrown out of employment.

CHEAP FUEL COKE

\$4.00 Per Ton \$4.00 Delivered

Apply Gas Works

PHONE 782.

Bernier Declines

Will Not Accept Five Thousand Dollars to Build Vessel in Victoria.

Appreciates Mayor Hayward's Offer But Will Give Quebec Preference.

Clerque Steel Rail Mills Will Re-Open on December 22.

Quebec, Dec. 13.—Capt. Bernier has received a telegram from Mayor Hayward of Victoria, B. C., offering him, on behalf of the city, \$5,000 towards the North Pole expedition, if he will build his vessel there. A similar offer has been received from Vancouver also, but Capt. Bernier says he will give preference every time to the old city of Quebec, but at the same time he says he cannot overlook the offers of this kind when he is in need of funds.

Capt. Bernier some time ago wrote to the City Council of Victoria offering to build his vessel there provided he were given a grant of \$15,000.

Sault Ste. Marie, Dec. 13.—(Special.) P. H. Clerque made the following statement yesterday: "We have secured contracts from the Ontario and Dominion governments which will keep the mills in continuous and successful operation all winter and probably far into the summer." He added that the slump in stock was no doubt due to the publication in the press of the decision to close the mills, but he believed profits on the contracts would pay dividends. The mills will reopen as soon as there is sufficient pig iron, which is coming in from December 22.

Winnipeg, Dec. 13.—(Special.)—J. S. Wilmott, who has been manager of the Merchants' Bank branch at Portage la Prairie, leaves in a few days for Brandon, where he takes charge of the branch, succeeding W. A. MacIntyre, who has been appointed manager of the British North America Bank in Winnipeg. Mr. Wilmott, of Walkerton, Ont., succeeds Mr. Wilmott at Portage la Prairie.

London, Ont., Dec. 13.—The grand jury at the general assizes yesterday recommended that Walter Herbert, who confessed to the murder of Joseph Sinton, be released.

Toronto, Dec. 13.—The British Corn Exchange has issued a circular urging all trades associations and boards of trade of the Empire to urge the British authorities to adjust the corn duties. They claim that there is a discrimination of 48 per cent. in favor of wheat importations as against flour and rye flour.

Brackville, Ont., Dec. 13.—Nellie Grey, Andrews, was almost roasted alive. She was in the house alone and her clothing caught fire from some unknown cause.

BANK OF TORONTO.

Net Profits For the Half Year.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 13.—The Bank of Toronto shows a net profit for the half year of \$195,230.26.

SMUGGLED CIGARS.

Seizure Made by Customs on Empress of India.

Vancouver, Dec. 13.—(Special.)—Ten thousand cigars were found secreted on the steamship Empress of India today when the customs. It is said the customs have a clue as to the guilty parties. A thorough search of the ship was made, and it is likely on Monday there will be fresh developments.

ACTS DISALLOWED BY DOMINION

Anti-Oriental Legislation of British Columbia Again Annulled at Ottawa.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Dec. 13.—Three acts passed by the British Columbia legislature at its last session have been disallowed by order-in-council, because of their imposing disabilities on Japanese. The acts are the amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act; the act to regulate immigration, and the act against the employment of Orientals on works carried on under franchises from the province.

The cabinet today decided to permit hides from Europe to pass through the States to Canada in bond.

The voters list for Burrard is not yet received at the State Department for printing.

Last report from Commissioner Larke in Australia says trade conditions are somewhat improved. He thinks the Northwest wheat should be shipped via British Columbia instead of going by way of New York.

MONEY RAISED.

Consolidated Lake Superior Over Its Difficulties.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 13.—The Consolidated Lake Superior has been rescued from the financial straits in which it became involved on Thursday. Immediate cash needs were stated authoritatively today to have been supplied under the preliminary \$1,000,000 loan arrangement of yesterday. C. A. Search, president, is acting as head of the company. He said today that a collateral loan of \$3,000,000 would probably be arranged by Monday, and that there would be no bond issue. Mr. Search today issued a statement in which he said the company, finding itself in need of money, had practically arranged for a loan of \$3,000,000 when the break came upsetting the plans of the directors. It was necessary, in consequence, to negotiate a new loan. Mr. Search also stated that President Lewis resigned not because of friction in the board of directors, but to leave the company free to act as it saw fit.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1902.

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The Colonist Printing & Publishing
Company, Limited Liability.No. 27 Broad Street - - - Victoria, B. C.
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

TRADE UNIONISM.

The other day President Eliot of Harvard University delivered a lecture on trade unionism, at Cambridge, Mass., the calm consideration of which should not be lost to the general public. The attitude of the press and of public men towards trade unions is largely one of dislike, tempered by fear. When you see a man going along a road and a large, majestic dog coming out of a garden gate to investigate, and when that man says, "Good old dog! Good old fellow!" you know that that man is afraid of the dog, and not only you know it, but the dog knows it, and thinks to himself, "That silly human is afraid of me; he must hate me." Even an animal knows that spirit which, in the language of a well known classic, "easteth out fear." In nine cases out of ten the attitude of the press and of politicians towards trade unions is one of public capriciousness and of secret hostility and fear. "This is not merely wrong, it is idiotic. A trade union is like any other organization, where men are banded together; it is capable of demoralization and of evil, but it is also capable of doing a vast amount of good, according to the spirit which inspires it. Whether trade unionists recognize it or not, their best friends in the whole history of their endeavors have been philosophers and students, men who, lifted above the prejudices of the common run by knowledge and thought, recognize in the organization of labor one of the great formative influences upon human society, and who are able to disentangle from the errors which marred, and do still mar, its career, the great principle of solidarity for mutual benefit and advancement upon which that organization is founded as upon a rock. President Eliot starts from this point: "The argument," he says, "commonly used in justification of the organization of laborers in unions is a sound one. Capital is effectively confined in certain industries, and therefore laborers must effectively combine in these industries. That argument is unanswerable. The great combinations of capital are very formidable to unskilled laborers, much more formidable than to the average man in the community at large, and they are sufficient to us all." There is an implication in this statement which should not be overlooked. It is that the trust is the complement of the trade union. Both are inevitable, both often defective in their operation, but both in their essence minister to the development of industry upon proper lines. What does Mr. Eliot point out as the great trouble with industry? Its spasmodic character, its ebb and flow, which, taking place within too wide limits, cause widespread suffering. His argument apparently is that the association of capital has a tendency to mitigate the effects of alternating booms and panics, by finding out the normal demand over a period of time, and regulating annual production by that. The association of labor, on the other hand, has a similar effect, not merely directly by providing for the varying percentage of unemployed, but also indirectly, by insisting on better terms for the laborer in times of expansion, which restrains demand rendered abnormal by some exceptional increase in wealth through improved methods of production or the special bounty of providence. Science then sees in trusts and trade unions correlative forces, whose combined effect is to make the conditions of industry more stable, and which, when fully developed, will give to industry the same steady correspondence between effort and result which, apart from the special intervention of Providence, awaits those engaged in agricultural pursuits. However, this encouraging and hopeful view is merely incidental to the discussion of trade unionism as it affects society in itself. President Eliot lays down five directions in which trade unionism is beneficial to working men, and through them to society as a whole. These are:

1. Increase in earnings of the individual as he advances in age, experience and facility.
2. Steady employment after adequate probation.
3. Encouragement to the making of a permanent home.
4. Opportunity to serve enthusiastically the enterprise with which the worker is connected.
5. A pension on disability.

At the same time Mr. Eliot is unsparing in his criticism of what he considers, and with much justice, the faults and failings of trade unions. He condemns as pernicious the doctrine of limiting the output or day's product of the individual laborer. That doctrine fights against the best interests of the worker. Another tenet of unionism to which he as strongly objects is that of the uniform wage. It prevents the capable laborer from earning as much as he might, thus injuring him and injuring society, and it is a cruelty to the inferior workman. The inferior workman, since he must be paid at the same rate per day or hour, is always rejected by the employer in favor of the superior workman. Nor does the president countenance physical force on the part of unionism to maintain a strike. Unionism that is inconsistent with the liberty of all is ineffective. In other words, the empire of the trade union is over the mind of the working man, and is only useful when exercised with his full and free consent. This thoughtful study of

the question should be of great value at the present time, and we only wish that more men in such position as that of President Eliot had the courage to face these momentous issues of modern civilization in the calm light of reason and inspired by a broad and enlightened human sympathy.

DISALLOWANCE.

The Dominion government has again seen fit to disallow certain acts passed by the British Columbia legislature in which the principle of the Natal Act was incorporated. So far we have received no specific reason for the disallowance of these acts. We know, however, that they have not been disallowed in deference to any Imperial policy. On the 19th of April, 1890, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain wrote to the Governor-General as follows:

Downing Street, April 19, 1890.

The Governor-General, etc., etc.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 64, of March 16, forwarding a copy of a proposed bill of the Dominion Privy Council of British Columbia, expressing the concurrence of the government of that province in the report drawn up by the Minister of Finance and Agriculture on the subject of the acts passed by the provincial legislature in 1888, containing provisions prohibiting the employment of Japanese on certain works.

The provincial government represents that these provisions are required by the economic conditions of British Columbia, and they regret their inability to introduce legislation for their repeal.

3. Her Majesty's government fully appreciate the motives which have induced the government and legislature of British Columbia to pass the legislation under consideration, and recognize the importance of guarding against the possibility of the white labor in the province being swamped by the wholesale immigration of persons of Asiatic origin. They desire also to acknowledge the friendly spirit in which the representations they have felt compelled to make have been received by the government of British Columbia, and regret that after carefully considering the minute of the executive council that they feel unable to withdraw the objections they have urged to the legislation in question.

4. There is no difference between Her Majesty's government and the government of British Columbia as regards the object, namely, to ensure that the Pacific province of the Dominion shall be occupied by a large and thoroughly British population rather than by one in which the number of aliens largely predominates, and many of the distinctive features of a settled British Community are lacking.

5. The ground of objections entertained by Her Majesty's government is that the method employed by the British Columbia legislature for securing this object, while admittedly only partial and ineffective, is such as to give legitimate offense to a power with which Her Majesty is, and earnestly desires to remain, on friendly terms. It is not the practical exclusion of Japanese to which the government of the Mikado objects, but their exclusion, nominally, which specially stamps the whole nation as undesirable persons.

6. The exclusion of Japanese subjects either from the province or from employment on public or quasi public works in the province by the operation of an educational test such as is employed in the Natal immigration law is not a measure to which the government of Japan can except. If the particular test in that law is not regarded as sufficient, there is no reason why a more stringent and effective one of a similar character should not be adopted, so long as the discrimination is not based specifically on distinction of race or color.

7. Any attempt to restrict immigration or to impose discrimination on the basis of race or color is contrary to the general principles of equality which have been the guiding principle of British rule throughout the Empire; and, as your ministers are aware, Her Majesty's government were unable to allow the immigration and restriction laws passed by some of the Australasian colonies in 1884 to come into operation for the same reasons as they are now urging against these laws in British Columbia.

8. Her Majesty's government earnestly trust that on consideration of these explanations the government of British Columbia will at once secure the repeal of the provisions complained of and the substitution of legislation on the lines indicated above.

9. It is impossible, Her Majesty's government feel compelled, however reluctant they may be to cause inconvenience to the province, to press upon your ministers the importance in the general interests of the Empire of using the powers vested in them by the British North America Act, for cancelling these measures to which Her Majesty's government object on grounds both of principle and policy.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

It is thus clear that the Imperial government advised precisely the legislation that has now been disallowed. There is another reason possibly why this legislation has been disallowed, namely, that it infringes the prerogative of the Dominion parliament. If it does, why does not the Dominion government introduce legislation dealing with the question of Oriental immigration on broad and comprehensive lines, especially as Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that the opinion of British Columbia would be his guide in the matter. Canada possesses the unenviable distinction of being the only English-speaking country in the world which has not made a definite policy of the exclusion of Orientals from new country suitable to the offspring of the British race. Great Britain for the new colonies of South Africa, Natal and Cape Colony for their wide dominions, Australia for her commonwealth, New Zealand for her island homes of plenty, the United States for her eighty millions of people, they have all followed the same line, and declared that no virgin territory of theirs shall be alienated from Western civilization, and delivered to the occupation of Asiatic hordes. It is not we who condemn the government of Canada, our own government thus heralding the shameful isolation of our country; it is not British Columbia which condemns it. It is Great Britain which condemns it. It is the United States which condemns it. It is Cape Colony which condemns it. It is Natal which condemns it. It is the Australian Commonwealth which condemns it. It is New Zealand which condemns it. The Dominion government must act. The responsibility is upon its shoulders, and upon its shoulders alone.

Beryl—"Yes, when Jack married her he thought she was an angel, but it wasn't long before he found out his mistake."

Cryl—"Disappointed."

Beryl—"I should say not. He found she was a good cook."—Baltimore Herald.

P. O. Box 453. Telephone 808.
A. R. BARROW, A.M.L.C.E.
MINING SURVEYOR.

Mine surveys instituted and plans brought out to date at regular intervals. Steam engines and air compressors indicated and set.

Provincial Land Surveyor.
No. 4 View Street, Victoria, B. C.

NUTS

The Very Newest in Nuts—Soft-shelled Almonds, Pecans, Brazils and Filberts. Fresh arrival.

Erskine, Wall & Co.

We're Not Cutting

But just HOLDING OUR OWN against all competitors. Meeting all legitimate prices.

New Fruits, Balled and Sweet Cider, Mince Meat in Packages and Bulk. All good, but that in bulk is extra good. Pop Corn, Christie Brown and Crosse & Blackwell Puddings. We have a few of last year's Valencia Raisins left, at 5c per pound.

Watson & Hall,
55 Yates street.

The Rosella Hydraulic Mining & Development Company Ltd.

REGISTERED OFFICE, 19 BROAD STREET, VICTORIA.

The prospectus of the above company is published. If you are interested in mining, here is a bona fide investment.

Shares are 25c. each. Only a limited number will be sold at this price.

Mr. J. W. Haskins has gone East to Toronto and Chicago to conclude negotiations for the sale of several blocks of the Company's Shares.

The first order for stock comes from Hamilton, for 25,000 shares.

Appearances Are Deceptive

Especially so in the matter of Clothing—Where naught is exposed to view—Save the outward portion of the garment.

In many instances a so-called name is given to a brand—backed up by the fact that a label is placed in the pocket—As an assurance that it is the brand in question—Who are the makers?—Are they originators?—Are they the founders of Tailor-Made Garments? Ready-to-Wear?—Have they had the long experience necessary to arrive at a point where such clothing is equal to the Custom Tailor?

These are facts which require reflection.—Doubtless they are the cause of



Being Leaders among Men for Fashionable and Well Made Clothing in this Vast Dominion.

Fit-Reform Wardrobe

73 Government St., Victoria.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DALLAS ROAD FORESHORE.

Sir,—I have waited for some time to see if any method of conserving the shore other than a concrete wall or timber crib would be suggested. Experience has abundantly proved that neither one nor the other will prove satisfactory, without a heavy expenditure for foundations. I should we not profit by the device bought knowledge of others? The engineer is justified, on certain occasions, in opposing a force to the forces of nature, as in a light-house, but where he can convert those forces from enemies to allies, the conditions must be very peculiar if he is warranted in any other course.

The modern method of grouting which has proved so successful during the last decade, in preserving the foreshore even against heavy Atlantic gales, is both simple and inexpensive. From a cursory view it would appear that the damage is caused mainly by the southerly gales. Should this prove to be the case the cure is an easy and cheap one.

C. E.

CARNegie LIBRARY.

Sir,—The Carnegie Library still hangs on for the sake of City Hall to be taken down at election time as a stock job which they can point at as one of the reasons they should be returned to office. Mr. Carnegie gave his money so that the working people could have a decent reading room and good reading matter, not for the purpose of making a fortune out of things that can be talked about in the near future, but we want the library now. I hope the electors will leave the men at home who have wasted the time on it. Senator Macdonald hit the right nail. Let them sell the outstanding property they have and with the money buy where the people elect to have it. There are lots of persons only too glad to sell without real estate agents pushing their jobs. Vancouver City may be wet but their officials get through their work.

WORKINGMAN.

TERMINAL RAILWAY.

Sir,—I notice the edmen and the why president of the Terminal railway have been at it again in solemn convocation. What sort of a dish do you think are they preparing for the palate of the taxpayers? The present is a glorious time for promoters and the like. Christmas and the civic elections are near, and the annual report is overdone for all. In my last letter I estimated the cost of the proposed steamer and harbor or scow to be built under the new by-law, instead of the combined passenger and freight ferry boat promised under the original by-law, at

\$75,000. "A Native Son," who seems to be fervently devoted to the Terminal company, tells me I know nothing about the matter and that the proposed steamer and harbor or scow cannot be built for less than a total of \$255,000. Now, Sir, I will make a fair proposition. I will vote and work for the passing of the new by-law if it contains the following provisions, with proper safeguards for their enforcement: That the Terminal company shall spend not less than \$255,000 on the construction of the steamer and harbor; that they shall be constructed on Vancouver Island; and that the security of \$100,000 for the performance of the obligations contained in the by-law shall be a marked cheque deposited for safe-keeping in the city vaults. I hope the press will have something to say soon on this important question. The ratepayers look to it for guidance. It has been long silent. Why?

LABORER.

HOUSEHOLDER.

Sir,—Can you inform me as to the meaning of the words "continuously resided," as used in the declaration of qualification to vote as householders in the coming municipal election? How long may one be absent from the city and still claim a continuing residence? If I have performed a large act on a certain date during the past nine months in a district far removed from the municipality of Victoria, which acts may have to be proved in a court of law, can I legally make the declaration referred to and afterwards, if necessary, swear that I was in an outside district on a certain date between now and the 1st of January last? In the event of my doing so would there be any question of perjury as applied to the declaration on the subsequent oath? An answer to these queries will be an enlightenment to myself and many others in similar doubt.

J. McMINNIE.

I did the writer in his temporary absence from Victoria acquire, or intend to acquire, a domicile or residential qualification anywhere else? We cannot answer legal questions, but on common sense grounds we should think the question we have put contains the hint of the correct answer.—Ed.]

A BURDEN TO SELF AND OTHERS.

"Take care of your health, you have no right to neglect it. If it does become a burden to yourself and perhaps to others." When the liver gets sluggish, the kidneys become weak, and the blood is impure, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will promptly set your filtering and excretory system in perfect order and insure good digestion and good health. There is no medicine so generally used, and none so successful. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

SPENCER'S

Entrances, Government and Broad Sts.

SPECIAL WINDOW DISPLAY

BROAD STREET

Sale of Taffeta Silk Waists Monday

\$1.50 each, value \$7.00 and \$8.00 each.

Various styles and almost all colors. One hundred and Sixty in the lot.

Waists, open back, front and yoke tucked, several clusters, fancy scroll patterns, housestitching.

Waists, solid tucked fronts, color, Blue, Rose, Red, Nile, Stretched Black and self-colored, sleeve tucked, new turn back cuffs with large puff at cuff.

Waists, solid tucked yoke, edged, three rows housestitching, all evening shades.

This sale comes just at the right time. One of these would make a splendid Christmas gift.

A DELAYED LOT OF

Boys' Reefers, Men's

Raincoats and Over-

coats; also Boys' Three

and Two-Piece Suits.

on sale at less than regular prices, MONDAY.

Boys' Reefer Coats

Velvet collar, Brass Buttons: \$2.00 value, MONDAY, \$1.50

\$2.65 value, MONDAY, \$1.75

\$2.75 value, MONDAY, \$2.00

\$2.90 value, MONDAY, \$2.50

\$3.50 value, MONDAY, \$2.75

Stylish Hats

For Men, \$1.50 each

New Cuff Buttons.

New Links.

Men's Hose Supporters.

Ties

We sometimes wonder where all the ties go to that we sell.

Popular Prices 25c, 50c, and 75c.

English Squares, 90c. each

Eiderdown Quilts

15 Silk and Satin Eiderdown Quilts; regular price, \$17.50. \$12.50

MONDAY. \$12.50

Men's Grey Oxford Overcoats

Value \$10.00. \$6.75

MONDAY. \$6.75

Grey Tweed Rain or Shine Coats, Value \$14.50. \$10.00

MONDAY. \$10.00

The new Black and White Spot Rain Coat, value \$10.50. \$7.50

MONDAY. \$7.50

Dark Grey Herring Bone Tweed Coats; value, \$10.00. \$7.50

MONDAY. \$7.50

The new olive shade Cloth Rain Coat, our Special Regular value \$10.00. \$7.50

Boys' 3-piece Tweed Suits, \$4.50 value. \$3.50

MONDAY. \$3.50

2-Piece Suits. \$2.75

Furs For Holiday Gifts

To give a fur garment as a holiday gift is a thought uppermost in many minds. It is a happy thought, for furs are always welcome.

Alaska Sable Ruffs. \$10.00

Martin and Mink Necklets. \$12.50 to \$40.00

Toyland

Dressed Dolls. 10c, 15c, and 25c.

Specialty Priced lot at 50c.

Rubber Dolls. 25c. to \$1.00

Kid Dolls. 25c. to \$1.00

Dolls representing different nationalities. 25c. and 50c.

Table Tennis. \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.50 set

Drums

One that will make lots of noise. 50c.

One good enough for the Fifth Regiment. \$1.50

A NEW LOT OF

Doll's Sideboards

75c. to \$1.75.

Glove Department

Six thousand pair of Kid Gloves have been imported for the Christmas Trade. Newest and best styles for men, women and children.

Pique Kid Gloves with the new one pearl clasp. 85c. pair

We could not sell this glove at 85c. in the ordinary way.

If you want a real Glace Kid Glove with the newest Paris point embroidery, a glove you can depend upon, we recommend our \$1.00 Glove

Our Best Quality. \$1.50 a pair

Ping Pong Balls, 40c dz

XMAS SALE of UPHOLSTERY

Now is the time to buy, and our store is the place where you can buy to the greatest advantage. From this date until Xmas we will give

15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT 15

From the regular price of our entire stock. We have a nice line of

Gents' Easy Chairs and

Ladies' Fancy Rockers

Quarter Cut Oak, highly polished. All good values and make splendid

XMAS PRESENTS!

Smith & Champion,

PHONE 718 100 DOUGLAS ST

Watch our ad this week for prices.

Alexandra Royal College

of Music and Art

RECITAL

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.

Will be held in the College Rooms, Tuesday, 16th inst., 8. Urquhart Jackson will play two violinello numbers. Mrs. Storm will also give a reading.

Admission 25c.

NEW GOODS

GHIFFON VEILINGS.

MUSLIN AND LAWN PINAFORES,

LACE COLLARS AND TIES,

SILK AND LEATHER BELTS.

Mrs. W. Bickford

61, 63 Fort St.

BARGAIN.

50 acres in Sonoma District, near Mount Sicker Mines. 15 or 10 acres cleared, stumped and fenced. 15 acres slashed and in grass. Three-roomed house, barn, chicken houses, etc. Has been used as market garden for years. Good market. Price only \$1500.00. Swinerton & Oddy, 102 Government street. Money to loan on mortgage.

XMAS

GOOD THINGS

Our large and steady patronage increases to such an extent at Xmas, that we give large orders in advance for the choicest things in the land. Don't fail to give us your order, and an order as you can. You shall have the best the market affords. We offer this week:

ARMOUR'S MINCE MEAT, per pkg. 10c.

CHOICE CREAMERY BUTTER, local 80c.

PURE NATIVE PORT, per bottle. 25c.

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LTD. PHONE 39 & 41 JOHNSON ST.

Novelties for Christmas

We are showing a large assortment of HAND MADE and EMBROIDERED GOODS for the Christmas trade, including LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, CENTREPIECES, DOLLS, PINCUSHIONS, PHOTO FRAMES, etc. Also Children's SILK COATS, DRESSES and BONNETS, and a full line of FLANNELLETTES UNDERWEAR.

MRS. W. BICKFORD,

61-63 Fort street.

Pellew-Harvey, Bryant & Gilman
PROVINCIAL ASSAYERS,
Mining Engineers and Metallurgists.
Ores analyzed. Control assays.
Properties examined and sampled.
Trial shipments. Smelting tests.
Victoria—Opposite Grand Hotel.

GENUINE EBONY Toilet Articles

MIRRORS, HAIR BRUSHES, CLOTH BRUSHES, WHISKES, NAIL BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES TOILET CASES, ETC.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist,

Telephone 425. 98 Government Street, near Yates Street.

In Flavor and Aroma Perfect

NUGGET CIGAR

PACIFIC CIGAR CO., 105 Johnson St.

THIS IS INTERESTING!

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, with bathroom, on lot 44x150 feet, Spring Ridge; EASY TERMS. \$1,250.00
TWO GOOD BUILDING LOTS off Oak Bay Avenue, close to Junction—if taken at once \$325.00
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

J. E. CHURCH

Telephone 434. 14 Trowne Avenue

BUSINESS LOCALS

Special—Carpenters' Tools at Cheap-side.

J. & J. TAYLOR'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES —AND— VAULT DOORS

John Barnsley & Co.

Agents.

115 GOVERNMENT ST.

Fancy plates, gold and white bread and butter plates, cups and saucers, pitchers, bowls, cheap for cash. R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

The steamer Majestic will sail for the Sound from the Outer wharf at 8:15 this evening.

FIRE SALE

Going on all the time.

Campbell & Cullin,

Cor. Trowne Ave. and Govt. St.

If you have beauty.

I will take it.

If you have none.

I will make it.

—SAVANNAH. Photo.

Five Sisters' Block.

Labatt's London Ale, \$1.25 per doz. at best dealers.

3 cases fancy Silk Mufflers, extra special for Christmas. B. Williams & Co.

20 dozen Regatta Shirts, special for Christmas Trade. B. Williams & Co.

Stop a Minute

And see the goods in our windows. You might see just what you are looking for, at the price you want to pay. Everything marked in plain figures.

Ormond's Bookstore,

96 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Make Labatt's crystal Ale your Christmas drink.

Christy Hats, latest shapes, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00. B. Williams & Co.

Priestley's Cravenette Raincoats, \$13.50, \$15.00, \$18.00. B. Williams & Co.

For the happy holiday days to come, drink John Labatt's London India Pale Ale. For sale by Dixie H. Ross & Co., Erskine, Wall & Co., and Saunders' Grocery Co., Ltd.

See new Queen Pudding Moulds at Cheapside. See Carving Sets and Cutlery at Cheapside. Fine Electro-Plate at Cheapside.

Smoking Jackets, \$3.50, \$5.00, \$6.75; dressing gowns, \$7.00, \$8.50, \$10.00. B. Williams & Co.

Fire Guards at Cheapside. Air-tight Heaters at Cheapside. Bird Cages at Cheapside.

Xmas Goods

We have just received a new lot of novelties for Xmas Presents, consisting of—

NECKWEAR of the latest designs. SUSPENDERS in fancy webs.

INITIAL SILK and Linen Handkerchiefs.

MUFFLERS in fancy colorings. DENT'S Silk Lined and Unlined GLOVES.

Also a New Lot of LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS.

Sea & Gowen,

Mens' Furnishers and Hatters.

64 Government St.

Lace Parlors.

A fine assortment of Silk Arabian Braids, Linen Braids, Colored Linsens, Japanese Linsens and Embroidered Silks. The latest lace designs always on hand. MRS. F. V. ROBERTSON, 25 Five Sisters' Block.

FINE

PARISIAN PERFUMES

A large assortment of Ebony Goods for Xmas Presents

Hall & Co.

Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Block, corner Yates and Douglas Streets.

Local News.

Jubilee Hospital.—The directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital will meet on Wednesday evening, December 17, at the hospital.

City Band.—The Victoria City band will commence their series of dances on New Year's Eve, with a grand tumbola.

Another Candidate.—Ex-Ald. Ed. Bragg will be a candidate for aldermanic honors at the approaching municipal election. He will run for North Ward, and states that he will be endorsed and heartily supported by the labor party.

Socialist Meeting.—The Socialist party will hold an open meeting on Sunday evening at 8:15 in Labor Hall. "Production for Profit, not for use" will be the subject of an address by O. Lee Charlton. An open discussion will follow.

At Home.—Mr. and Mrs. Laing will be at home at the Collegiate school on Thursday, December 18, at 8 p. m. The evening's program will include the presentation of prizes by His Honor, Sir Henri Joly, music, recitations and an English play.

High School Entrance.—Examinations for entrance to the High school will begin on Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock in the High school. The subjects for Monday are: British history, 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.; algebra, 10:45 to 12; Canadian history, 1 to 2:15 p. m.; reading, 2:15 to 3:15 p. m.

Musical Festival.—The next rehearsal will be held at the City hall on Wednesday evening next, commencing punctually at 8 o'clock. Harris' Festival Mass will be studied. Mr. Harris will be in Victoria in February, and while here will conduct a rehearsal of his mass.

Certificates Granted.—The examinations of candidates for certificates as assessors, which have been in progress at the Provincial Assay office during the week, resulted in the granting of certificates of proficiency to A. C. Balke, Rossland; J. G. Lang, Mount Sicker; and H. A. Turner, Vancouver.

Lumber Prices.—The Pacific Lumber association of San Francisco, has notified the manager of the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing company of Chemainus, Mr. E. J. Palmer, that they have decided upon a new classification and schedule which will mean an average advance on all classes of lumber of \$3 per thousand.

V. A. V. I.—The members of the Veterans' association of Vancouver Island will hold their regular monthly meeting at the Pioneer hall, Broad street, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 8 p. m. After routine business is disposed of, a short musical programme and other particulars of which will be announced later.

Special Address.—The Rev. Mr. Simpson, principal of Columbia college, New Westminster, will deliver an address on the religious services of the Spring Ridge Methodist Sunday school today. He will also preach in the Methodist church of Spring Ridge at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. A good attendance of S. S. scholars is urgently requested to be present.

Provincial Rainfall.—The precipitation on the West coast of the Mainland's heavy winter, but the returns from Port Essington on the Skeena, for November are phenomenal. The total precipitation, including about one inch of snow, was 26.77 inches, of which about 25.40 fell on 15 consecutive days. Two days received over 4 inches and one day nearly 10 inches.

Dr. Grant's Lecture.—At one delivery of the lecture, "Snakes in Paradise," by Dr. Grant, the audience and committee were so delighted that the committee made a contract with the doctor for ten nights' lectures for \$1,000. This lecture will be given by Dr. Grant in Calvary Baptist church on Wednesday night, and will be the only chance to hear this splendid lecture in the city.

St. James' "At Home."—Among the attractions of the coming week will be the "At Home" to be given at the St. James' church at the A. O. U. W. hall on Wednesday next, when luncheon will be served from 12 to 2 and high tea from 6 to 8, followed by an evening of singing and a program of entertainment being made for ping-pong for those who wish.

London Wanderers.—The usual weekly meeting will be held on Monday evening next at 8 p. m. at the Bonanza hotel. It is hoped all Londoners residing in Victoria and vicinity will become members to further the objects aimed at in the formation of the club. The program will be given to the names of any gentlemen wishing to join, and to give any information required.

Mass Meeting.—This evening at 8:30 Mr. James Edwards of Portland, Oregon, is to address a mass meeting of Sunday school teachers and those interested in Sunday school work, at Calvary Baptist church. He intends, if suitable arrangements can be made, to start a class for normal school instruction during the coming year, giving one lecture each week. Every school in the city is requested to send its contingent to the mass meeting tonight.

The Council.—It is not anticipated that at tomorrow evening's meeting of the City Council there will be any reference to Point Ellice bridge affairs. As pointed out at the Sons of England banquet by His Worship, Mayor Hayward, new detail plans are being prepared for a bridge which will be best in the interests of Victoria, and these will not be ready for some days yet. Ald. Vence's motion respecting the expediency of at once fixing the site for the Carnegie library will come up for discussion.

A Seasonable Request.—At the season of Christmas approaches, the Friendly Help association makes its annual appeal for gifts of money, new clothes, and good. Arrangements are made for the distribution of the end of this week, and the beginning of next week, friends of the poor are asked to send in their donations as soon as possible. Food and clothing may be left with Mr. Johnson, at the Market building, and gifts of money will be gratefully acknowledged by Miss M. Lawson, Rocavella.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd.

DEALERS IN HARDWARE

Iron, Steel, Pipe, Fittings, and Brass Goods, Building, Mining and Logging Supplies a Specialty. Contractors Plant, Picks, Shovels, Barrows, Etc.

A Large Consignment of Norway Iron just to hand from England.

WHARF STREET

TELEPHONE No. 5. P.O. BOX 425, VICTORIA, B.C.

NEW GOODS For Christmas

We have this week received a large invoice of ENGLISH HALL MARKED Sterling Silver Goods, just the thing for XMAS PRESENTS. New styles in Photo Frames, all sizes and prices, from \$1.00 each. Hand and Table Mirrors, elegant Toilet and Perfume Bottles, Brushes, Combs and numerous articles for the Writing Desk or Dressing Table, at prices much lower than ever before offered in Victoria.

Call and examine them and make your selection before the rush commences.

C. E. REDFERN

Established 1862. 43 Government Street. Telephone 118.

Ebony Goods!

EBONY MIRRORS.
EBONY HAT BRUSHES.
EBONY HAIR BRUSHES.
EBONY CLOTH BRUSHES.
EBONY SHAVING BRUSHES.
EBONY MANICURE GOODS.
Imported direct from France and guaranteed Genuine Ebony.

John Cochrane CHEMIST.

N. W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

CLAIMS ARE DISALLOWED

Members of Fifth Refused Compensation For Disease Contracted In Africa.

The following regimental order has been issued by Capt. J. A. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment: "The following men having been attested as taken on the strength of the regiment and given the numbers opposite their names: No. 33—Gr. Frank Archie Waller, 20th October, 1902.
No. 4—Gr. James Henry Taylor, 20th October, 1902.
No. 18—Gr. Thomas James Arnall, 27th October, 1902.
No. 180—Gr. Henry Gould Ware, 8th December, 1902.
No. 70—Gr. Clarence Foot, 9th December, 1902.
No. 86—Gr. Edward Shields, 10th December, 1902.
No. 226—Gr. Edwin Thomas Laurie, 11th December, 1902.
No. 200—Gr. William Edward Evans, 11th December, 1902.

The following men having been re-sworn, are continued on the strength of the regiment:
No. 75—Gr. H. Bayley, No. 2 Co.
No. 14—Gr. E. M. Bradley, No. 3 Co.
No. 146—Gr. W. Duncan, No. 3 Co.

The War Office has rejected the claims for compensation for injury to health incurred on service in South Africa, in the 2nd Battalion, Royal Canadian Rifles, of the following men: No. 7041—Pte. J. H. Dixon.
No. 7050—Pte. P. Greaves.
No. 7057—Pte. E. Hutchings.

CHARITY CONCERT.

Miss Goodwin and Other Clever Amateurs at Victoria Theatre.

With the arrival of Miss Goodwin in the city the friends of the concert to be given on Tuesday evening are being made. The arrangements being under the charge of Mrs. H. Dallas Helmsken in itself is a sufficient guarantee of its being high class in every particular.

Miss Goodwin, whose musical success cannot fail to give satisfaction to Victorians, will appear at the concert after a training of nearly three years in the best musical centre of Europe. Her selections on Tuesday evening include the following: "L'ete," by Chaminade; "Aime-moi," by Chopin; "She is Far From the Land," by Frank Lambert, and "Reine de Saba," by C. H. Gomand.

The program embraces in addition to these vocal numbers many other attractive features. The Florodora Sextette will be given by the following: Mrs. Robin Dunsun, Misses Prior, Green, Voreck, Hunt and Anita Goodwin, and Messrs. R. Powell, Geo. Phillips, A. Gore, Chas. Pooley, R. Worlock and T. Holman. Miss Prior will introduce a specialty in which she excels, namely, the singing of Comic songs. Herbert Taylor will take part, and Miss Gertie Loewen will be the pianist. Mr. Taylor will give the song from the Trappist, by Meyerbeer, and "Toreador," from Carmen.

The dancing by little girls will also be a great attraction. Little Marguerite Bellinger, who is only nine years old, will give an original Sherry Cake Walk and Marguerite Hill will appear in the Butterfly Dance. A French minuet will be danced by little Dorothy Hunter Lester, who is only four years of age, and Gladys Anderson, another little miss.

The proceeds of the concert will be devoted to a charitable purpose and programmes will be sold at the door for 10c.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The First Message to Vancouver Was an Order for Armstrong Flour.

The Pacific cable, which completes the encircling of the world with an entire British telegraph system, opened for commercial business on Sunday. As an indication of the stimulus to Canadian-Australian trade that will result from this additional means of communication, it may be stated that the first cablegram to reach Vancouver was an order for one hundred tons of British Columbia flour for the Fiji Islands. The cablegram was received by Mr. Chipman, and ordered one hundred tons of Okanagan flour from the Okanagan Flour Mills, Armstrong, to fill an Imperial government contract.—News-Advertiser.

CAMPBELL'S

New Arrivals for CHRISTMAS

New Tea Gowns
New Silk Dress Skirts
New Silk Under Skirts
Kid Gloves

NEW FRENCH KID GLOVES. We only sell the best and most reliable makes at 75c., 90c., \$1.25, \$1.50. We guarantee every pair.

FURS

A well assorted and specially selected stock of high class furs at reduced prices for the holidays.

Fine Editions of Good Books

Shakespeare, Tennyson, Longfellow, etc., etc., in Levant and Tree Gilt. Poets in Padded Leather (grand value), \$1.75 each. Sets of Carlyle, Tolstoy, Ruskin, Scott, Dickens, etc., etc., in Half Leather and Cloth. Gibson Books and Calendars. Splendid line of Boys' and Girls' Books at 50c. each. Books for the Balm from 5c. to \$3.00 each. Special Discount for Prizes.

Victoria Book & Stationery Company, Limited.
GOVERNMENT STREET.

Don't forget our Boss Line of Cards and Calendars.

Make Sure of A Merry Christmas

BY ORDERING FROM US.
Plum Puddings, rich and full of fruit; you cannot equal them at home. We are noted for the excellence of our Xmas Cake. Xmas Presentation Cakes a specialty. An elegant line of Bon-Bons and Confectionery direct from London, New York and Toronto.

CLAY'S

TEL. 101. 39 FORT ST.

Chickens

AND FEED TO FEED THEM WITH.
VICTORIA

Flour and Feed Store,
114 Johnson St., near Douglas.

Lace and Fancy Work Parlors

MISS B. A. MESHER.
Room 3 Moody Bldg., cor. Yates and Broad. An assortment of lace turn-over and stock collars, handkerchiefs, d'oyles, neckties, etc., from 50 cents. Materials and latest designs on hand. Evening classes.

Satisfactory Gloves

We sell a better Glove today than ever before, at similar prices—better made, better stock, better finish, and more perfect fitting—\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75. Every pair absolutely guaranteed. If you don't know the size, buy a

GLOVE CERTIFICATE

which entitles the holder to select her own gloves and have them fitted.

Geo. R.

Jackson,

57 Government street.

HEINTZMAN & CO., PIANO is made only by HEINTZMAN & CO.

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HEINTZMAN & CO., PIANOS were first made in 1850.

HEINTZMAN & CO., PIANOS have always been the leader in Canada.

HEINTZMAN & CO., PIANOS are used by all the great artists.

HEINTZMAN & CO., PIANO will be used exclusively at the Mackenzie-Harriss Musical Festivals.

HEINTZMAN & CO., PIANOS are just as represented; honest instruments with an old-time reputation.

HEINTZMAN & CO., PIANOS over 20,000 in use, their best testimonial.

HEINTZMAN & CO., PIANOS are shown in all styles at

M. W. WAITT & CO.
44 Government St.



GOLD
FRAMED
GLASSES

Make a more suitable and useful XMAS PRESENT. We have a complete stock of choice from and can test the sight after Xmas. Call and see our values in watches, Novelties, Jewelry, etc. We are in a better position than ever to meet your Xmas wants.

A. P. RLYTH
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.
65 Fort St., near Douglas.

Advertise in the Colonist

WEATHER STRIPS For Doors and Windows

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

MANTELS, GRATES AND TILES.

Agent for Luxfer Prisms and B. C. Anchor Fence Co. Showrooms, Corner Langley and Broughton Streets. Office, Corner Langley and Courtney Streets.

PHONE 96. W. J. ANDERSON.
P.O. BOX 29.

The White House

It looks like a wet Christmas. An umbrella will be the proper thing. Our

Christmas Umbrellas

have arrived. See the special \$1.00 line.

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

36 Fort St.

Suburban Property

FOR SALE.

On the Carey Road, 5.46 acres of good land for sale at a low figure. Also 6 1/2 acres, having a good 8-roomed house, barns, chicken house, etc. This is a fine place, and can be had at a very reasonable price.

PEMBERTON & SON,

45 Fort Street

ANOTHER BIG AUCTION

Before Xmas at Salerooms, 77-79 Douglas street, of

Valuable Furniture and Musical Instruments

FRIDAY, 19th, AT 2 P. M.

Particulars later.

Hardaker
AUCTIONEER

TO PRESERVE

THE GORGE

Aldermen Favor Securing Points of Vantage on Victoria Arm.

At the Sons of England banquet on Friday evening Mr. H. P. Helmcken, K. C. M. P., made an announcement of particular interest to Victorians—that within a very short period the Yates property fronting on the Gorge would be placed upon the market for sale. Mr. Helmcken coupled with his announcement the remark that the civic authorities should consider the expediency of taking steps to secure for Victoria certain portions of the property for public purposes. Among the pieces of land which are to be listed for sale are Curtis Point, and the elevation to the Eastward of the Gorge bridge known as Yates Hill. These two particular pieces of property embrace the chief scenic vantage ground along the famous Victoria Arm waterway, and a number of aldermen spoke to by a Colonist reporter yesterday expressed the opinion that it would be a pity to see them pass into the hands of private parties.

On the occasion of the annual regatta, which are held at the Gorge, Curtis Point and Yates Hill are crowded with spectators as a splendid view of the aquatic sports can be obtained from such vantage points. It is not improbable that as a result of a wish on the part of the municipal authorities to preserve this public breathing spot, that the Tramway company, acting conjointly, may determine to arrange for the securing of the grounds mentioned as a public reserve. This idea is all the more likely to be carried into effect inasmuch as next year, at as early a date as possible, the Tramway company intend running a branch of its line to the Gorge.

THE SONGHIES RESERVE.

Provincial Government Appoints a Commissioner to Select New Quarters.

Patrick Hickey has been appointed by the Provincial Government to examine and report upon a suitable location for the Songhies Indians, whom it is proposed to remove from their present reserve in Victoria. The Dominion government has arranged with the Indians to vacate their present quarters as soon as the Provincial Government shall provide a suitable location for them, and it will be Mr. Hickey's task to find a piece of land which will meet the approval of the Indians and the officials of the Indian Department.

CRAIGFLOWER

ROAD AGAIN

Notice in British Columbia Gazette Likely to Revive Dispute.

It would appear that the Craigflower road dispute, which off and on for the past seven years has engaged the attention of the different administrative boards, is to be reopened. C. J. Legg gives notice in the provincial Gazette that he will apply for the establishment of a public highway from the Craigflower road along the South boundary of section 82, Victoria district, and extending 100 feet on each side thereof.

The Craigflower road dispute, which is now famous in civic annals, has been waxing and waning intermittently for upwards of seven or eight years. As parties to the controversy there are private owners of property, the provincial government and the city. The point in contention is the perpetuation of an old road as a public highway from Esquimalt road. The matter has not as yet, though it has been before the courts for several years, and also before the city and government, been finally disposed of. Attempts of the city to establish a thoroughfare have been stubbornly resisted by private owners of the property, and only recently an injunction, applied for by the Esquimalt Water Works Company, was granted in the Supreme court. This latter point has never been fought out to a conclusion, and so the whole matter is likely to be opened up by the application of Mr. Legg.

A RIGHT TO JUDGE.

Persons who have used Dr. Chase's Ointment have the best right to judge of its merits and there is no preparation on the market today which is better. The ointment cures eczema, salt rheum and piles so promptly and thoroughly that it is recommended to be used to other sufferers. See testimonials in the newspapers.

WHITE ROCK

The world's best TABLE WATER. It's equal is unknown. Awarded the only Gold Medal over all competitors at the Paris Exposition, 1900. To be obtained at all the best bars in the city. Try it with Real McKenzie or Kilmarnock.

PITHER & LEISER

Sole Agents, Victoria and Vancouver

Heavy Cargoes For Australia

Southern Colonies Seek Importations of Canadian Wheat and Merchandise.

Slight Fire on the Amur—Tees in From Naas and Port.

Two liners are due. The steamer Forrester, which is now 23 days out from Suva with a cargo of 5,000 tons of raw sugar for the B. C. Sugar Refinery, and the steamer Duke of Fife, of the Southern Pacific line, which is due from the Orient via Honolulu, having been one of the few liners plying to this port which made the voyage via the islands. Capt. Davidson, Vancouver pilot, is a guest at the Montana restaurant awaiting the Forrester, and Capt. Gatter is in the city awaiting the Duke of Fife.

Efforts were made to have the Forrester take a return cargo to Australia for large shipments of wheat, flour, feed stuffs, machinery, and frozen meats were offered, but the Forrester had been chartered to land at Portland, and the British ship California was chartered to take the overflow cargo from the Australian liners, each of which leave well filled. In fact, all the space on the liners for some four voyages has been nearly all booked.

There is a great demand in Australia at present for Canadian wheat, and Mr. Davidson, of Davidson Brothers, Sydney, a firm of importers has arrived in Canada armed with letters of introduction from Mr. Stitt, the C. P. R. agent in Australia, and is responsible for much of the attention now being centered in Canada by Australia importers, to arrange for the shipment of wheat to Australia.

In an interview, Mr. Davidson said that there were two routes by which wheat might be shipped from Canada to Australia, via New York or B. C. ports. The latter was much the shorter route, there being a difference in its favor of between 21 and 40 days in the time taken by sailing vessels. There were, however, many obstacles in the way of utilizing the shorter route, the difficulty was being experienced owing to the lack of inspection facilities. All trade under certificates for the Australian grain is purchased by the Australian West of Winnipeg, all shipments must be made from or through Winnipeg, or inspected at the latter port.

The first of these alternatives involved increased freight rates, and the latter was of course more or less expensive. At present, the tendency of the direction of the big markets, rather than West, where the market has not yet been developed. In view of this and in view of the fact that the Australian market may be only a temporary one, it has not been deemed necessary by the Dominion authorities to place an inspector at Vancouver.

There is also some inconvenience experienced at Vancouver, owing to the fact that all wheat shipped from there must be forwarded in bags after being weighed. On the other hand, at Vancouver as to shipping facilities, he had found that all space on vessels for Australia, for the next four or five weeks had been already ratified, but a large sailing vessel, the California, was now preparing to berth and would be able to accommodate a large cargo.

Notwithstanding that the demand in Australia for wheat and flour was unprecedented, Mr. Davidson said that there would always be a market for a very considerable quantity for peaking purposes. No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat and flour made from it, and the people, once having discovered this fact, are bound to secure the best. Canadian flour had been imported into Australia for the past six or eight years. Although but little of it has been sold in this port, it was mixed with flour made from home grown wheat. In this way the product of the Australian farms was improved, for the mixture retained many of the best qualities of the Canadian article. Manitoba wheat had also been imported and ground in Australia, after being mixed with the home product. While Australia had been importing Canadian wheat, it had been exporting a large amount to Europe.

This year, however, there was an urgent demand for imported wheat, because owing to drought, the supply was several million bushels short of the requirements. This year's crop is now being harvested, and is by many millions of bushels too small to supply the home demand, without exporting a large quantity. The next harvest will not be until December, 1903, so that a whole year has to be provided for. The New Zealand crop is due in March and the market at the end of March and the Tasmania crop at the end of January. These, however, will not be anything like sufficient for the requirements, so large shipments of wheat have to be made from Canada and the United States. The total shortage is from 200,000 to 300,000 tons, or from 7,500,000 to 12,500,000 bushels. This means from 30 to 60 million bushels of wheat.

In Southern Australia there may be a small surplus, but Victoria, Queensland and New South Wales depend almost entirely on imports. The drought has affected not only the grain supply, but the cattle industry has also been demoralized. Millions of sheep and cattle have died from lack of food and water. In many places sheep were fed long enough that the wool might be secured, and were then lost. Instead, therefore, of shipping large quantities of wool, Australia is importing it from Tasmania and New Zealand.

The sugar crop has also suffered, and the product will not be more than one-eighth of the usual amount.

FIRE ON AMUR

Oil-Covered Clothes Cause a Blaze in One of the Cabins.

The C. P. N. steamer Amur had a narrow escape from being badly damaged by fire on Friday afternoon, soon after arrival from Skagway, as she lay at Turner & Beeton's wharf. Had it not been for the cool-headed and nerve work of the man, Chas. Whitworth, whose hand was badly burned as a result of his efforts, the interior of the steamer would perhaps have been gutted. As it was, the damage was significant, but not fatal. The destruction of the oiler's room being burned. The oilers had ceased work, and changed their oil-covered engine room dress for their street clothes, leaving

the oil-covered clothes and rags, waste, etc., in the room, and soon after 5 o'clock a quantity of smoke was seen issuing from the room. It is believed that one of the men had left his pipe in his working clothes which were quickly extinguished. The damage was slight, only the partition of the cabin being burned, but had not the mate snatched the burning clothes from the cabin as he did, the fire might have caused much damage. Winter's hand was attended to by Dr. Hall.

THE OVERDUES.

Clarence S. Bement Causing Anxiety—Another Oil Ship's Fate.

The American ship Clarence S. Bement is causing much anxiety to her new owners, Geo. W. Hume of San Francisco, who bought her before she sailed from New York for Yokohama with a cargo of oil. The Clarence S. Bement is now 218 days out from the Atlantic port for Japan, and on Tuesday she was placed on the overdue list at 30 per cent. The operators were not given up, and she was quickly extinguished. The damage was slight, only the partition of the cabin being burned, but had not the mate snatched the burning clothes from the cabin as he did, the fire might have caused much damage. Winter's hand was attended to by Dr. Hall.

A couple of years ago another oil carrier was on the overdue list as a result of her non-arrival at Yokohama. New York—the British ship Manchester—and she was ultimately posted as missing. Nothing was known of her fate until with the arrival of the American ship, the bodies of the crew were received of the finding of some cases of kerosene marked with consignment marks of that ill-fated ship, some wreckage was sent to the United States, and the bodies of sailors, who, famished and without water, had perished on a lonely isle in the South Pacific, where the fine ship had left her remains.

At present, the ship is in the hands of the German ship Paul Rickmers, which has loaded lumber in British Columbia ports on several occasions, now 192 days from home. The ship is quoted at 40 per cent. The British bark Nellie Troop, which has been on the overdue board for some time at 10 per cent, and was expected from Cape Horn, is coming from Australia, and four ships, the second of which, the British ship Ismail, passed Ventnor on December 10, are bound from Rotterdam with rails.

IS COMING HERE.

Ship on Which Mutiny Occurred on Berth at Liverpool.

The British ship Leicester Castle, the sailors of which shot the mate and mutilated and afterwards left the ship when 300 miles off Pitcairn on a small raft, as told in these columns, is expected to arrive in Victoria and will sail from Liverpool in January. There are now five vessels en route from Liverpool, the Robane, Bankleigh, Lamorna and Glenavon, the latter is coming from Australia, and four ships, the second of which, the British ship Ismail, passed Ventnor on December 10, are bound from Rotterdam with rails.

TEES ARRIVES.

Had Rough Passage to Northern Ports.

Steamer Tees, Capt. Hughes, arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Northern British Columbia ports. She had 24 passengers, the majority for Victoria. The cargo of the Tees consisted of 7,000 cases of salmon, 3,000 cases of cod, and 1,000 cases of herring. The remaining 3,700 cases were landed at the Outer wharf. Captain Hughes reports that the Tees experienced a rough passage on her way, especially in Queen Charlotte Sound, but the homeward passage was much more pleasant. The steamer was in the Gulf of Alaska on the night of the heaviest snow of 11 days ago, and was badly buffeted. A call was made at Skidegate, where the fishing schooner Nellie G. Thurston was anchored, having returned to port with a small catch on account of bad weather.

The following were the passengers by the Tees: J. E. Stark, Miss Scriven, Rev. Dr. Whittington, R. Thoudinson, A. C. Willey, Mr. Gasser, J. H. Gossard, Mr. Gossard, Mr. Hickey, H. Berriman, J. D. McKenzie, D. T. Beal, H. Rogers, G. Baillie, A. Maloy, A. Plummer, Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Morris, J. L. Gatten, J. L. McDonald, A. Maynes, Alfred Hudson.

The steamer will sail again on Monday night.

RECUED A FISHERMAN.

Princess Louise Picks up Drifting Boat.

Steamer Princess Louise, which returned from the river yesterday rescued a fisherman who had been blown to sea on her trip. When crossing the sand-heads a drifting boat was sighted and the steamer stopped. In the boat was found a Greek fisherman, who had been driven out into the Gulf by the strong winds and currents of Thursday night. He had gone on a fishing boat, and was carried out to sea as stated, and when picked up was in an exhausted condition, owing, no doubt, in great part to the severity of the weather. Had the steamer not happened along at the time she did there might have been a different story to tell, and another name added to the list of those who have lost their lives on the coast. The fisherman was 100 miles of straw, 80 sacks of vegetables, and a number of hogs, but no cattle.

MARINE NOTES.

The steamer Kaga Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, Capt. Ekstrum, was seen by the Orient Queen, which has a full cargo, and the steamer Rijnna Maru, Capt. Ohno, is expected from Yokohama on Tuesday.

The new steamer to be constructed for the Alaska Steamship Company, which is to be completed next May, will be named the Callahan. She will be 165 feet long and 30 feet beam. The Callahan will run to Victoria in the company with the Majestic. The Rosalie will run to Callahan Bay from Seattle.

Steamer Algon is loading ten thousand tons of coal at Skagway for San Francisco, and is expected to sail on Monday with a full cargo. The British ship Owenzie, which arrived at San Francisco on Monday, was sent for the Orient Queen, which is expected to arrive on Monday. The ship was ordered to Port Townsend on arrival at the Golden Gate.

The wreck of the Kosmos liner Kambyes was sold for \$2,000. The steamer was wrecked on the coast of America.

The Grip Leaves Thousands in its Path Weak, Nervous, Dyspeptic, Catarrh Wrecks.



For Grip and the after effects like debility, nervousness, dyspepsia, and other catarrhal conditions resulting from the Grip, in the entire Materia Medica I have found no remedy that equals Peruna for prompt action.—Dr. S. B. Hartman, President The Hartman Sanitarium.

Like a demon grip has crossed our country, leaving behind scores of physical wrecks. Victims of catarrh of the head, catarrh of the throat, catarrh of the lungs, catarrh of the stomach, catarrh of the kidneys, catarrh of the pelvic organs, are to be counted by hundreds of thousands. Grip is epidemic catarrh, and sows the seed of chronic catarrh within the system.

This is so true that few grip sufferers are able to make a complete recovery until they have used Peruna. Never in the history of medicine has a remedy received such unequalled and universal eulogies as Peruna.

A New York Alderman's Experience. Hon. Joseph A. Flinn, alderman Fifth District, writes from 104 Christopher street, New York City, as follows: "When a pestilence overtakes our people we take precaution as a nation to preserve the citizens against the dread disease.

"La grippe has entered thousands of our homes this fall, and I noticed that the people who used Peruna were quickly restored, while those who depended on doctor's prescriptions, spent weeks in recovering, leaving them weak and emaciated.

"I had a slight attack of la grippe and at once took Peruna, which drove the

disease out of my system in a few days and did not hinder me from pursuing my daily work.

"I should like to see our Board of Health give it official recognition and have it used generally among our poor sick people in Greater New York."

Joseph A. Flinn.

D. L. Wallace, a charter member of the International Barber's Union, writes from 15 Western avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.: "Following a severe attack of la grippe I seemed to be affected badly all over. I suffered with a severe headache, indigestion and numerous ills, so I could neither eat nor sleep, and I thought I would give up my work, which I could not afford to do.

"One of my customers who was greatly helped by Peruna advised me to try it, and I procured a bottle the same day. I used it faithfully and felt a marked improvement. During the next two months I took five bottles, and then felt splendid. Now my head is clear, my nerves steady, I enjoy food, and rest well. Peruna has been worth a dollar a dose to me."

Mr. O. H. Porry, Atchison, Kansas, writes: "Again, after repeated trials of your medicines, Peruna and Manalin, I give this as my expression of the wonderful

results of your very valuable medicine in its effects in my case after repeated trials.

"First, it cured me of chronic bronchitis of fifteen years' standing by using two bottles of Peruna in January, 1894, and no return of it.

"After I was cured of bronchitis I had a grippé every winter for several winters. But, through the use of Peruna, it got gradually weaker in its severity, until it dwindled down to a mere stupor for two or three days. Now the stupor does not trouble me any more."—O. H. Porry.

A Congressman's Experience. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen—"I am more than satisfied with Peruna, and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy."

Very respectfully, George H. White.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

THE CHEMAINUS HOSPITAL BALL

Second Annual Hop of Ladies Auxiliary a Great Success.

A perfect floor, faultless music, a jolly, friendly crowd, and last, but certainly not least, a most elaborate supper, were the chief factors in the second annual ball of the Chemainus Ladies' Auxiliary, held on Friday night, which will render the occasion a red letter day (or night) in the memory of all who were present. The ball was an unqualified success, there being not a complaint to mar the perfect enjoyment of the occasion. To the hundred and odd Victorians who took advantage of the special excursion from the city, there were, in addition to the other features of the reunion a pleasant run of a couple of hours through mountain scenery, rendered more than usually beautiful by the novelty of a light fall of snow, and a bright moon, which lit up the surrounding landscape and gave a fairyland aspect to the panorama as viewed from car windows. And after the ball there was the gentle breeze, homeward—at 4 o'clock in the morning. And what a difference in the morning!

Fully a hundred couples were in attendance at the neat and capacious hall at Chemainus, and on the arrival of the Victorians, with the Fifth Regiment orchestra, there was just about sufficient numbers present to fill the capacity of the ball room. A warm welcome was extended to the excursionists, and in due form the freedom of the city was extended to the visitors. The ball room was very prettily decorated, the usual drappings of burning being replaced with evergreens, ferns and flowers. At one end of the hall was a "cold storage" chamber, formed by tarpaulins and sail cloth, about what was erstwhile an open veranda. This department was very neatly carpeted and draped, and with a generous supply of easy chairs, formed a most refreshing sitting out place after the tortuous excursions of the different dances. A short flight of steps led from this part of the hall to a sitting room and a smoking and card room, in the storey above. The sitting room was particularly cosy and inviting, and bore eloquent tribute to the thoughtfulness and taste of the auxiliaries—none but women's hands could give so cheery and homelike an appearance to this large apartment. And then the supper room! This opened off the far end of the ball room and was a sight which appealed most directly to the civic visitors whose appetites had been whetted by the two hours' ride from town. A preliminary peep at the tables gave to the imagination all kinds of visions of Lucullian feasts and classical things of that kind. Nor did imagination belie realization, for a nicer supper has never been served at any ball in these parts. It was, in fact, the most sumptuous and costly collation with which it is usual to furnish forth the banquet of the dance. There were three tables, and Chemainus air has always been noted for the quality of the appetites of denizens and visitors alike—not that any additional stimulant was needed by the visitors on Friday night. They were hungry and did full justice to the catering of the ladies of the committee. Still in spite of this fierce and prolonged onslaught on the commissariat, the tables came up smiling and if such a mixed metaphor may be used, they were not exhausted. And the music on the floor! Ah! there was the rub, or rather the side, which made catarrh for so many tired feet and weary limbs ere the night was done. Both music and floor were absolutely perfect. Victorians know the quality of the Fifth Regiment's orchestral music as provided at so many of the local hops, and to offer praise in this

CHRISTMAS DON'T'S

Don't wait until the last day to buy your Xmas presents. Don't take home a pin cushion when he would prefer neckwear. Don't give him a handkerchief case, when he needs handkerchiefs. Don't give him cuff buttons when he only has ragged cuffs to wear them in. Don't give him a cane when he needs an umbrella. Don't give him a hand painted smoking set, when his overcoat is shabby. Don't buy the little one a drum when he needs a Sunday suit. And don't let your big brother shove his darned socks into new slippers.

NECKWEAR.

Men's fancy all silk neckwear, in four-in-hands, bows and knots, 25 cents. Men's English squares, beautiful designs, reversible ends, great value, 50 cents. Finer Neckwear in Imperials and knots, 65 cents. Handkerchiefs for Gifts. Single or in half dozen lots in nice boxes. Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched borders, 15c., 75c. per half dozen. Linen Handkerchiefs, plain or hemstitched, 25c., \$1.25 per half doz. White Silk Handkerchiefs, 25 cents. White Silk Handkerchiefs, with initials, large size, 50 cents.

UMBRELLAS

The immense variety of Umbrellas we show makes choosing an easy matter, and the prices we always insure a saving. All our Umbrellas have paragon frames and either steel or wood rods, 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.50 each.

HOLIDAY GLOVES.

In selecting a Christmas gift for a gentleman friend there's nothing that will give greater pleasure or be more acceptable than a nice pair of gloves, and here is the place to buy reliable gloves at a saving. Kid gloves, wool lined, 60c., 75c., and \$1.00; Kid Gloves, silk lined, \$1.25 and \$1.50; working Gloves, 50c., 75c., \$1.00; boys' Silk Gloves, 50c.

W. G. Cameron, Victoria's Cheapest Cash Clothier, 55 Johnston St.

CURSE OF DRINK

IF ANY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY DRINKS, the taste for liquor can be removed permanently by giving Tasteless Samarra Prescription secretly in food or drink. Failure impossible. Free sample, testimonials, price sent sealed. Write SAMARRA SECRETLY REMEDY CO., 37 Jerard street, Toronto Ont.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

An Appeal for the Support of This Useful Institution. The Colonist has received the following letter from the Bishop of Columbia calling attention to the work carried on by the Seamen's Institute, and appealing to the public in its behalf: Sir,—I shall esteem it a great favor if you will kindly allow me space to plead in your columns for the support of the Seamen's Institute in Victoria street. It is only a small building, but the work has been carried on for six or seven years, and has proved useful in providing a comfortable resting room, which is open every evening, and in supplying parcels of literature for the seeling and other vessels belonging to the port. The total cost does not exceed \$240 a year, towards which I have already received a few subscriptions. May I also take this opportunity of thanking all those who regularly supply Mr. Bailey, our superintendent, with newspapers and magazines, which are most acceptable.

Reception committee.—Mrs. E. J. Palmer, Mrs. S. E. Bay, Mrs. J. S. Gibbons, Mrs. H. E. Donald, Mrs. Walter Dunn, Mrs. R. P. Roberts, Mrs. H. Burchell, Dr. H. B. Rogers, Mr. E. J. Palmer, Mr. E. Calder, Mr. E. D. Donnelly, Mr. A. H. Lewis, Capt. J. S. Gibson. Floor manager, Mr. A. J. Thurston.

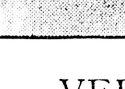
If you drink brandy try Martell's Three Star.

W. W. COLUMBIA. Bishoppole, Victoria, Dec. 14, 1902.

(By Irene M. Norcross.)

BY THE CHILLY PASSENGER.

He open car! The open car!
Some months ago we hailed with glad-
ness,
But now it rather seems to jar
On our feelings, and to cause a sadness,
To see it coming down the tracks,
Its dapping, sadden curtains dripping,
And foul cold chills run down our backs,
Because the air is shrowd and nipping.
The open car gives us a warning,
To take care of a boon and a blessing,
For now it gives us the catarrh
And other ailments so distressing,
We then feel happy when we get
The fresh and lively breezes,
That now it's everything but hot—
That induces coughs and sneezes.



VERTEBRAE

A remarkable piece of rough opal was recently imported into the United States.

The opal, which is in the rough, is remarkable for its size alone, which is 1.5 carats. From a small piece which has been chipped from one of the edges appears to be a stone of remarkable purity, rich color and fire. It is not, however, on these considerations that a claim to distinction is based.

The opal in question is, in fact, an unpolished fossil, the silica having operated as a petrifying substance upon the bone of a prehistoric animal. A glance at the opal immediately suggests, even to the lay mind, that it is a petrified vertebra. On closer examination naturally is the shape found to be that of a vertebra, but the facets for the heads of the ribs are found to be perfect. Examined under a strong magnifying glass, it is possible in places to discover the porosity of the stone even the cell tissue of the bone.

When a kind-hearted Herring starts out to be a Relief Bureau and first takes a job as a "Bureau" man, it is a shame for the Friendless, nobody tries to take the job away from him. His acquaintances do what they can to assist his Game.

Then anyone in that Community sought out a Busy Man of Affairs and began to unwrap his Tale of Woe and offer to exhibit his Wounds. The B. M. of A. would say: "Here, I'll be the first to give you a production to say old friend Jasper. He is a Samaritan from away back."

It came about that Jasper's Outer Nature was frequently consulted with a view to showing the "San-Humans" and the short-winded Brothers who want to hitch on to somebody's else Pull, as they say in Boston.

At times Jasper would become weary of being asked to come along and turn their Private Grievs over to him, but he did not want to become a Cynic and lose his Faith in Human Nature. He was frequently asked, but still he came. He would say: "Appeal that was backed up by a few Weeps."

In the Course of Time he came into possession of a Bundle of Money, and then all he had to do was to give out the Money and come back to him. Baked at time. Those whom he had succored would amount to Sucker him.

led in to Rush her seven nights a Week was a Rounder and a Poker-Player and somewhat of a Law-keeper. The Sweet Girl said it was too Bad, and that some one ought to go to her and Warn her. He said the Old Ladies and the Elders had talked the Matter over, and that they had said that Jasper was fit. He was known to be kind and disinterested, and was accustomed to dealing out Good Advice. Anything that he said would go a long Way to head off the Law.

Accordingly he did a Fatherly Talk to the Daughter of his Old Friend, convincing her a Straight Line on the Conduct for the High Roller who was trying to ruin her.

She thanked him right from the Bottom of her Heart. Then she sent a Messenger Boy to hunt up the High Roller, because she saw that it was all True or merely a Cruel Slander.

When she sprung his Record on him he leaned right over against her and said, "I am glad that you have come to my mind, and that you are the one to make me a Good Man. Then she stroked his Hair and begged Forgiveness, and he asked her who had been Knocking, and she gave the whole Story after it. "I am not going to anything Desperate," he said that whatever he did he

milking cows a novel machine contrived. It consists of a cup, of which a portion of the air, and a table, to the end of the fastened four small vessels of cups. In these vessels the cow's udder is placed and are there held in position. When it is opened as soon as the air is pumped out of it, and the milk naturally drawn from the air. With the object of controlling the nipples and of seeing at all times that they are in proper position, the lower half of each cup in which they are placed is made of glass.

It was feared at first that the cows would be annoyed by being milked in this unaccustomed fashion, but they made no objection, and a few even seemed highly pleased at being milked in this up-to-date style.

By George Ade. Copyright 1912, by Robert H Ward Russell.

Small Beer Chronicles.
By The Taps'er.

By The Taps'er.

But brave again as they leave the snow
 For the hopeful ice, where they chatter
 Till wonderful skates with straws and
 screw
 And cling to the soles of brass-toed shoes
 And tongues are loosed to the laughing
 heel
 That chimes with the clang of ringing
 steel,
 Off and away, then, with heart and soul,
 On the "outside edge" and "The Dutchman's
 Roll."
 Oh, the skates may sink, the moon arise
 And sail unmoved through the frozen skies.
 The moon may set and the sun use more
 Than "four bars of light on the snow-banked
 shore."
 The days, the weeks and the months may
 And years roll by with their frodgit, alas!
 But day nor month nor year shall attain
 To the glory of the "four bars of light"
 A present bliss or a future hope
 That ranks with the mind's kinestose

By Francois Coppee. All Rights Reserved.

boat enough to set up housekeeping on a very small scale, and the most important piece of furniture was a washstand, which Robee had bought in a shop in which his wife could admire herself to her heart's content from head to foot.

They were married, and were very happy. They got their first flat, which consisted of two rooms on the fifth floor of a house in the Boulevard de Port Royal, and they had a little balcony from which they could see all Paris.

Every evening, on leaving the print-shop where he was employed, Robee, with an overcoat on to hide his work-worn clothes, would go to the Hotel de Saint-Pères to meet his wife, and a her way back from her factory in rue Rue Saint Honoré, Arm-in-arm, talking over all the news of the district. When he would come home, and when once there were always ready for

Rebecca was now, from his brother Felix—who is dead, and in Heaven with the little "Church-child."

Suddenly Rebecca felt his boy clinging to him, and in a frightened voice the child said, "Mother—mother's there!"

"What's that?" he asked, kneeling under a cypress tree only a few yards away.

"A woman, with such an old dress and such a shawl, and oh! how pale her face is!"

"What's that?" he asked, kneeling under a cypress tree not so near, but she must stretch out her hands in mute supplication.

* * * * *

Rebecca did not profess any religion. She was not even thinking at that moment of Him who on that Christmas night nineteen hundred years ago came into the world, and taught us by precept

The opal, which is in the rough, is remarkable for its size alone, which is 15 carats. From a small piece which is being chipped from one of the edges it appears to be a stone of remarkable color, rich color and fire. It is now, however, on these considerations that we claim to distinction is based.

The opal in question is, in fact, an ozonized fossil, the silica having operated as a petrifying substance upon the bone of a prehistoric animal. A glance at the opal immediately suggests, even without the aid of the microscope, the petrified wood of the rock-rolling of the Cretaceous. On closer examination not only is the shape found to be that of a vertebra, but the facets for the heads of the ribs are found to be perfect. Examined under a strong magnifying glass, the vertebra is seen to be so porous that the porosity of the stone even the tissue of the bone.

No dumb and driven cattle—creatures born
with horns and hoofs—
Were ever packed together as these citi-
zens were packed,
For when they'd filled the footboards they
would clamber to the roof
And there they'd bunch and cluster till
the morning was made
You might think I was lying,
But there's little use denying:
It is not at all uncommon, but the certain
evening stunt,
And we really ought to blush,
If we see that evening rush,
And hear the bold conductor shouting,
"Move up there in front!"

Undoubtedly the smallest engine ever made is not a toy, but a real engine, perfect in every part. It is the work of Mr. A. G. Root, of Danbury, Conn., who employed his leisure time for several years in the construction of this little "toy" work being all the more remarkable as he had not drawings, models, nothing to guide him but natural mechanical ingenuity.

The engine is horizontal and stands on a piece of metal exactly the size of a 10-cent piece. The quality of the workmanship on this little machine is indicated by the fact that it is so perfect, put together and connected with the power, it started off as nicely as the most accurately adjusted engine ever built.

The fuel of the engine is of the finest. The materials of which it is made are gold, silver, brass and steel. The band of the flywheel is of solid gold. Being such a tiny affair, the measurements are all made in sixteenths of an inch—seconds and sixteenths of an inch. The steam chest measures 6-32x30-32, and the cylinder 8-32x30-32. The stroke is 6-64, and the extreme length of the main shaft, or crank, is 1-16 of an inch.

The diameter of the flywheel band is 7-64. The diameter of the main shaft

at its largest point is 3-64. The extreme length of the crank shaft is 4-16, and the diameter of the crank wheel is 6-32. The extreme outside diameter of the flywheel, which is sheathed with silver, is 1-16, and the bore of the cylinder is 5-64.

The diameter of the feed-pipe, which is made of silver, is 2-32. The diameter of the piston rod is 1-64, and the diameter of the piston is less than 1-64. The weight of the engine complete is three penns-weights.

The fractional horsepower of the machine has not been estimated, but it is so small that it would not mean much if used to express it.

Mr. Root built his engine entirely by hand. The power that is now used to run it is compressed air, of which only a small amount is needed to run for a long time.

Other small engines have been made in various parts of the world, the smallest of which before was an upright engine which occupied a floor space of one half a square inch.

Mr. Root's machine, though, is smaller than that one, as if it had been built as an upright it would occupy a floor space of only 7-16 of an inch.

at its largest point is 3.64. The extreme length of the crank shaft is 4-16, and the diameter of the crank wheel is 6-32. The extreme outside diameter of the cylinder, which is sheathed with ebony, is 3-16, and the bore of the cylinder is 5-64.

The diameter of the feed-pipe, which is made of silver, is 2-32. The diameter of the feed rod is 1-32, and the diameter of the piston is less than 2-64. The weight of the engine complete is three penny-weights.

The fractional horsepower of the machine has not been estimated, but it is so small that figures would not mean much if used to express it.

Mr. Root built his engine entirely by hand. The power that is now used to run it is compressed air, of which only a small amount is needed to run it a long time.

Other small engines have been made in various parts of the world, the smallest of which before was an upright engine which occupied a floor space of only half that one.

Mr. Root's machine, though, is smaller than that one, as if it had been built as an upright it would occupy a floor space of only 7-16 of an inch.

The First Lad es of the Day.

Part 7.—FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

By Hon. Sir John Cockburn, K.C.M.G., M.D. (All Rights Reserved.)

"Wherever a noble deed is wrought
Wherever a noble soul is thought
Our hearts in glad surprise
To higher levels rise."

LONGFELLOW'S testimony to the ennobling influence of great words and actions was inspired by the splendid devotion and heroism of the "lady in charge of the wards" during the Crimean War. The eulogy was evoked by no isolated or barren achievement, but by persistent devotion and daily heroism which not only challenged the admiration of the world, but which, by the harvest of benevolence and good works. In the illustrious roll of those who have conferred the greatest benefits on humanity, the name of Florence Nightingale will stand out as a prominent place. She surpassed all other women in the highest and holiest prerogative of the sex—that of a ministering angel in the presence of suffering. Miss Nightingale, who took the name of "Florence" from the famous city in which, on May 15, 1820, she was born, was the daughter of Mr. William Nightingale, an English country gentleman, and a well-known philanthropist. Mr. William Nightingale, an English country gentleman, and a well-known philanthropist. Mr. William Nightingale, an English country gentleman, and a well-known philanthropist.

without parallel, but they were inspired and sustained by the almost superhuman endurance of their leader, whose brave heart seemed to impart to her slender frame the strength of steel. On occasions when detachments of wounded arrived, the lady-in-chief was known to stand for twenty hours at a stretch, giving directions, dispensing stores, and assisting at operations. In the dead of night, when others were out with the stars, she was to be seen in the silent wards, overseeing everywhere, letting not the smallest detail escape her vigilance. Longfellow depicts such a scene in the well-known lines:

"Let in that house of misery
A lady, and then closed suddenly
Pass through the glimmering gloom
And flit from room to room."

And slow, as a dream of bliss
The speedless sufferer turns to kiss
Her shadow, as it falls
Upon the darkening walls.

As if a door from heaven should be
Opened, and then closed suddenly
The vision came and went—
The light shone and was spent.

On England's annals, through the long
Hereafter of her speech and song,
That light its rays shall cast
From portals of the East.

A lady with a lamp shall stand
In the great hall of the land,
A noble type of good
Herode womanhood.

The sight of this devotion on the part of a delicately-nurtured lady exercised a refining influence on the roughest of the soldiers. The courteous, gentle, and courteous expressions died on their lips. Admiration and reverence for the gentle beings who went to and fro in their midst became to them as the articles of religion. In such hallowed presence pain was robbed of its bitterness; even death lost some of its sting.

Under the gentle influence of the sisters the regenerating forces wrought wonders. As if by magic the place became metamorphosed. Healing rays of love began to penetrate the atmosphere. Meaningful sanitary measures were worked. Mr. Herbert, with wise forethought, had sent letters to the medical officers, requesting that every assistance should be given to Miss Nightingale. With unflinching intention the attributes of the high mortality to the wretched sanitary conditions. Having happily recognized the causes, she had set to work with characteristic energy to remove them. The consistently high death rate began to waver and rapidly to fall. 42 per cent. was reduced to 31 per cent. in a few weeks gave way to 14 per cent., and so down to 10, to 5, to 4, until equilibrium was again reached at 2 per cent.—a figure even below that of the military hospitals of that time in England.

These wonderful, almost miraculous, results were not, however, accomplished without great personal sacrifice. The high unalloyed spirit bore hard upon the fragile form. In the spring of 1855, worn out with vicissitudes and privations, the lady in charge of the nurses was stricken with Crimean fever, and lay prostrate for many days in a hospital hut. Deep was the dismay in the ranks, and hence the fear that death might claim as his prey the "soldiers' friend." On her partial recovery she was strongly urged to return to England, but she refused to leave her post until July 28, 1856, when on the close of the war the British troops were withdrawn from Scutari. The journey home was performed under an assumed name, in order to avoid publicity and those demonstrations from which, with the modesty of truly admirable natures, she instinctively shrank. The haven of Lea Hurst was reached before it was known she had left the East.

Fame such as never crowned the brows of woman was now hers. Queen Victoria had already sent to her an autograph letter of thanks and a cross set with diamonds, and Miss Nightingale now became the guest of her sovereign at Balmoral. The Sultan of Turkey presented her with a bracelet of brilliants. The nation subscribed a testimonial of £24,000 in recognition of her great services, but at her request this sum was devoted to the establishment of a training school for a superior order of nurses at St. Thomas' Hospital, known as the Nightingale Home, which continues to be a worthy monument to the munificence of its founder. Seriously impaired in health by the terrible trials and sacrifices of the great campaign, Miss Nightingale has since lived in retirement; but from time to time forcible writings, issuing from her section, have confirmed and made permanent the reforms in hospital management and care of the sick which were effected during the Crimean War. In 1857 she furnished the commissioners appointed to investigate the regulations affecting the sanitary condition of the British army, with written evidence, in which she clearly set forth the lesson of the war. In 1859 "Notes on Hospitals" appeared, and in the following year "Notes on Nursing." In 1863 the report of the commissioners on the sanitary condition of the army in India was sent to Miss Nightingale in manuscript, and her admirable comments on the mass of evidence are incorporated with the publication. The year, 1871, brought "Notes on Lying-in Institutions," and 1874 "Life or Death in India." Many of these and other works rapidly ran through several editions. In 1893 Miss Nightingale contributed to the Baroness Bunsell-Coutts' work on "Woman's Mission" an article on "Sick Nursing and Health Nursing," which is full of strong common sense, clothed in characteristic eloquence.

Here the hearings of the new art and science of nursing are set forth. "A new art and a new science have been created since and within the last forty years. And with it a new profession—so they say; we say 'calling.' One would think this had been created or discovered for some new want or local want. Not so. The want is nearly as old as the world, nearly as large as the world, as pressing as life or death. It is that of sickness. And the art is that of nursing the sick. Please mark now the difference between the old and the new. We will call the old nursing 'sickness.' This is generally practised by women under scientific heads—physicians and surgeons. This is one of the distinctions between nursing proper and medicine, though a very famous and successful physician did say, when asked how he treated pneumonia: 'I do not treat pneumonia; I treat the person who has pneumonia.' This is the reason why nursing proper can only be taught by the patient's bedside, and in the sick room and ward—not by lectures or books, though these are valuable accessories, if used as such, otherwise what is in the book stays in the book."

The germ of the modern view of education is contained in the sentence: "In all the departments of life there is no apprenticeship except in the workshop." The danger of making nursing a profession instead of a calling is dealt with in the following words: "What is it to feel a calling for anything? Is it not to do our work in it so as to satisfy the high idea of what is the right, the best, and not because we shall be found out if we don't do it? This is the 'enthusiasm' which everyone, from a shaver to a sculptor, must have in order to follow his calling properly. Now, the nurse has to do, not with the shaves or marble, but with living human beings."

Throughout the whole of these works the utmost importance is attached to the efficacy of fresh air, sunlight and cleanliness, a gospel proclaimed from the housetop by the collective wisdom of recent conferences on tuberculosis, but hardly heard in the ear when Miss Nightingale commenced her mission.

With these simple agencies she wrought wonders, but the sovereign secret which transformed the hospitals of the Bosphorus lay in the inflexible firmness with which the lady-in-chief was enabled to impress her will on all with whom she was brought into contact. From the commander-in-chief down to the hospital orderly, all came under the spell. The strength of her administration lay in organization and discipline; no laxity was tolerated in those under her control. Thorough acquaintance with every detail of hospital management induced a habit of rapid decision and prompt action which inspired implicit confidence and ready obedience in all with whom she was associated. Qualities so rare, success so immediate, and pronounced initiative in so great a movement have thrown a lustre on the name of Florence Nightingale which no lapse of time can dim. Her disciples in the science and art of nursing are numbered by ever-increasing thousands; the Geneva Convention and the Red Cross flag are among the results of her labors. Her name is indelibly inscribed among the great founders of systems which we contemplate and from afar as stars in the firmament of history. But Miss Nightingale is still with us, and surveys the fruitful field of a long life's labor from the small summit of honored age—reverenced, admired and beloved by the whole civilized world.

Antioch (who was thrown to the lions at Rome on the order of the Emperor Trajan in the year 110) dated the practical final separation of the church from the ancient community and its consolidation, both as to its convictions and its life, from the time when it confronted all humanity with a hostile kingdom, and was met with hostility equally bitter and far more powerful. It was considered as worse by far than Judaea, whose indignation served to stimulate the Romans to hatred. The opinion entertained of it by men of rank and education was illustrated in a charming little book of about this date, written by a distinguished advocate of the Roman cause, in the form of a dialogue between a Jew and a Christian and a heathen.

Trajan's successor, Hadrian, a strenuous supporter of paganism, adhered to the policy pursued towards the church by the former, but he legalized it, forbidding tumultuous assemblies in opposition to it, and deprecating the scourge of informers who flooded the prisons with victims accused of Christianity, having for its object the system of this period were rapidly approaching a crisis. The troubles of the past were a matter of history; and they were weighed down by their own sufferings. Even before the death of Trajan, a rebellion, having for its object the restoration of a Hebrew state, had broken out on the Eastern Mediterranean. The rebellion spread, and the Jews slaughtered nearly half a million of their co-religionists, and at length defeated the imperial army and drove it out of the country. The emperor, however, who followed up the success by the extermination of the Jews in Alexandria. The agitation of the Jews was widely depicted in the Book of Judith, and the last of the two related to the apocryphal writings, composed at a late epoch. Some fragments are also preserved of a work written at the same period, and serving as an appendix to the ancient Latin translation of the Book of Ezra.

Through all their troubles the heads of the Jewish church retained firm in the study of the law, and devoted themselves unceasingly to the work of expounding the law, and of organizing the traditional doctrine and system which developed later into the Mishnah. They were equally zealous in converting the heathen, and their labors gave vitality to the moral power of Judaism, even before the death of Trajan, a rebellion, having for its object the restoration of a Hebrew state, had broken out on the Eastern Mediterranean. The rebellion spread, and the Jews slaughtered nearly half a million of their co-religionists, and at length defeated the imperial army and drove it out of the country. The emperor, however, who followed up the success by the extermination of the Jews in Alexandria. The agitation of the Jews was widely depicted in the Book of Judith, and the last of the two related to the apocryphal writings, composed at a late epoch. Some fragments are also preserved of a work written at the same period, and serving as an appendix to the ancient Latin translation of the Book of Ezra.

The continued divergence of Christianity from Judaism was growing apace, and a skillful attempt to reconcile the two religions was made about the year 80 A. D. by Luke, in the Acts of the Apostles. The rapidly increasing tendency to diversity of doctrine, and the danger of heresies gave rise to several works, the most important of which was the Epistle to the Ephesians, incorrectly attributed to Paul, but not composed until fifteen or twenty years after his death, followed by the pseudo-Epistle of Paul was followed by three others of a like description, now known as the Pastoral Epistles. Towards the end of the first century another generation passed away, and since the fall of Jerusalem without witnessing the final consummation, which had been expected to follow closely on that catastrophe. 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